

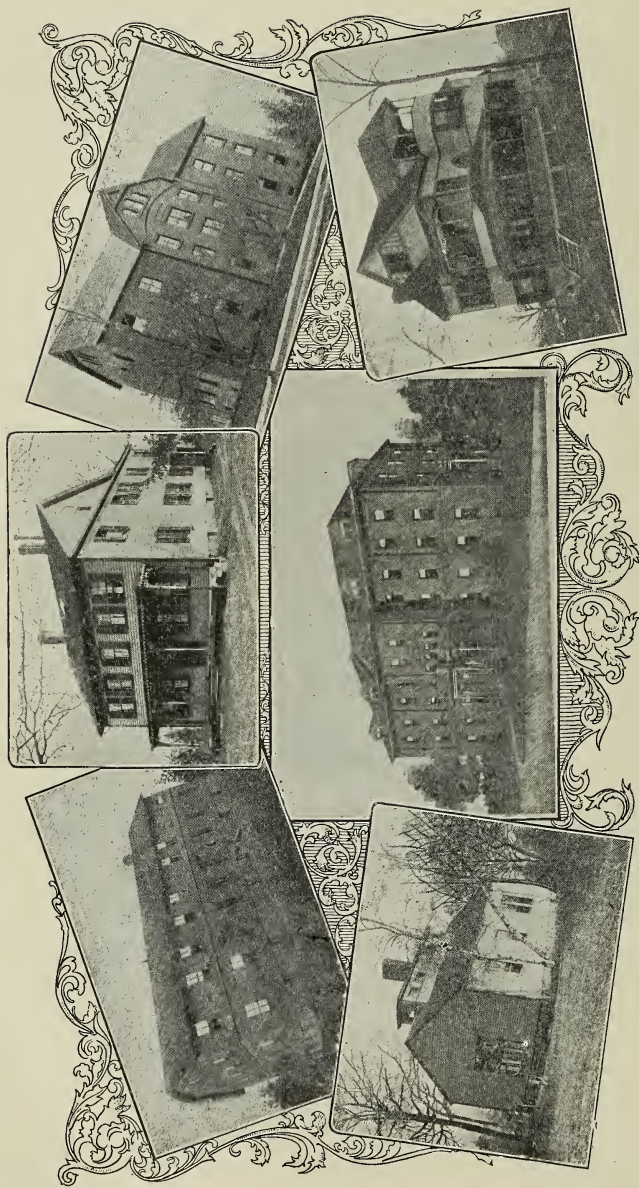
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1901/02

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

French-American College



1901-1902



Owen Street Hall
The Dwelling House

Cottage
Woman's Hall

Gymnasium Hall
Printing Office

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
FRENCH-AMERICAN
COLLEGE
AND
ACADEMY
FOR
1901-1902
WITH
REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE,

1902.



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CALENDAR.



1902. Thursday, January 2, Holiday recess ends.
 Thursday, January 30, Day of prayer for colleges.
 Friday, January 31, Prize speaking contestants chosen.
 Wednesday, February 12, Lincoln's birthday.
 Saturday, February 22, Washington's birthday.
 Monday, March 3, Winter term ends.
 Tuesday, March 4, Spring term begins.
 Friday, March 7, Academy Prize Speaking.
 Friday, March 28, College Prize Speaking.
 Saturday, April 19, Lexington Day.
 Tuesday, April 22, Essays for prizes and Honor Work to be sent in.
 Saturday, April 26, Grant's birthday.
 CLOSING WEEK, Thursday, May 22, Prize Examinations.
 Friday, May 23, Prize Examinations.
 Saturday, May 24, Final Examinations.
 Sunday, May 25, Baccalaureate.
 Monday, May 26, Exhibition Gymnasium Hall School.
 Tuesday, May 27, Final Examinations. Prize Debate.
 Wednesday, May 28, Corporation meeting and Commencement.
 Thursday, May 29, Term Ends, Annual Collation, Graduation from Academy.
1902. Wednesday, September 17, Fall term begins, Dining hall open.
 Thursday, September 18, Charter day.
 Thursday, November 27, Thanksgiving day.
 Monday, December 8, Fall term ends.
 Tuesday, December 9, Winter term begins.
 Wednesday, December 24, Holiday recess begins.
1903. Friday, January 2, Holiday recess ends.
 Thursday, January 29, Day of prayer for colleges.
 Friday, January 30, Prize speaking contestant chosen.
 Thursday, February 12, Lincoln's birthday.
 Sunday, February 22, Washington's birthday.
 Monday, March 9, Winter term ends.

CHARTER OF THE COLLEGE.



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Be it known, that whereas, Owen Street, John M. Greene, Charles A. Dickinson, Charles H. Wilcox, Smith Baker, Calvin E. Amaron and Henry T. Rose have associated themselves, with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the French Protestant College, for the purpose of giving instruction to both young men and women in such branches of education as are usually taught in our New England schools and colleges, with special reference to training students to become efficient teachers, missionaries and preachers of the Protestant faith, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this commonwealth in such cases made and provided as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, Clerk and trustees of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office. Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certify that said O. Street, J. M. Greene, C. A. Dickinson, C. H. Wilcox, S. Baker, C. E. Amaron and H. T. Rose, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the French Protestant College, with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

The said College is hereby authorized to grant such honorary testimonials and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any university, college or seminary of learning in this commonwealth; and the diplomas so granted shall entitle the possessors to the immunities and privileges allowed by usage or statute to the possessors of like diplomas from any university, college or seminary of learning in this commonwealth; provided, that no such honors, degrees or diplomas shall be conferred except by a vote of a majority of the trustees of said corporation.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five.

Henry B. PIERCE,

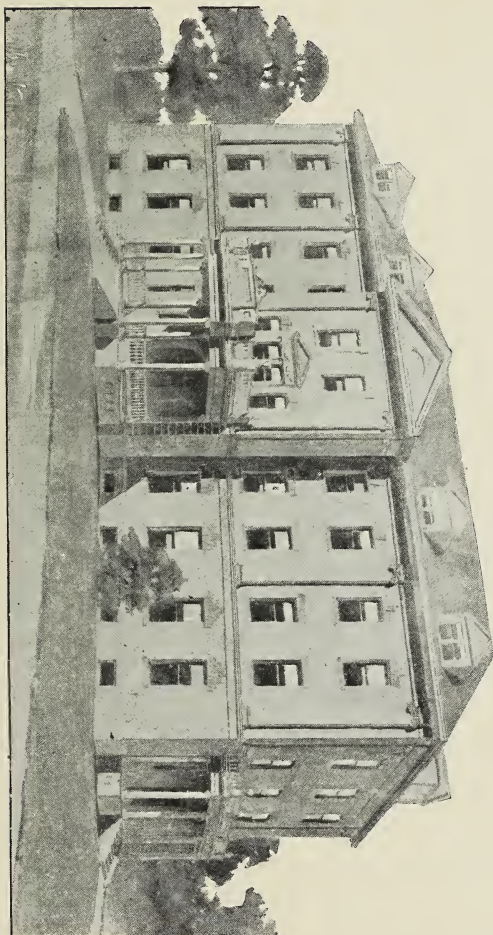
(L. S.)

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NAME.


At the annual meeting of the Corporation, June 1st, 1894, it was unanimously voted to change the name of the College from French Protestant to French-American. The reasons for so doing, presented by a special committee and accepted by the meeting, are as follows:

I. The term French-American more fully indicates whom the college is for, viz., French people, irrespective of religious faith, who reside in the United States.



WOMAN'S HALL, 1899. Dormitory for young women : built with funds furnished by women.

On the first floor are the chapel, reception hall, dining room with kitchen and complete domestic facilities sufficient for the entire institution.



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II. The term French-American indicates more fully into what the college aims to educate all who come under its influence, viz., into full knowledge of and sympathy with American institutions and life.

III. The term includes all that it is desirable to retain of the word Protestant, and excludes what is objectionable. The word Protestant is etymologically simply negative. By reason of its history it savors of controversy, and has to many of the minds that we desire to reach, repulsive associations. The word American includes the idea of a certain system of religious belief together with the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience, as well as does the word Protestant, and associates with these ideas our noble institutions of civil liberty and largeness of opportunity, which all men desire to enjoy.

IV. The error is frequently met with that this institution trains people as French, and to continue as French by themselves, which exceedingly offends the American mind. The term French-American would dispel that error at once and forever.

V. In general, the title French-American makes an agreeable and attractive appeal to the public mind. While it concedes to the people with whom we deal the retention of all that is desirable in the French name and race, it leads on to all that is best in the American.

VI. The adoption of this name for the college brings it into accord with the paper as the French-American Citizen.

VII. Since this term has been suggested it has met with numerous indorsements from persons interested in the institution, and will doubtless be generally acceptable to the public.

According to this vote, after all legal requirements had been discharged, the following authoritative declaration was published June 28, 1894:

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.—We, Samuel H. Lee, President, and Jonathan Barnes, clerk of the French Protestant College, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts located in Springfield, Mass., and subject to the provisions of Chapter 115 of the Public Statutes, and acts amendatory thereof, hereby give notice that said Corporation, by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting, at a meeting called for the purpose, and by the authority of the Commissioner of Corporations afterwards given upon due public notice and hearing, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 360 of the acts of 1891 therefor, changed its name, and adopted the name of French-American College, which shall hereafter be its legal name.

SAMUEL H. LEE, President.
JONATHAN BARNES, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

The following statement of the principles of the College was adopted at the meeting of the Corporation, June 1st, 1894.

I. This is a Christian institution. It is established in the interests of the Kingdom of Christ, for the purpose of forming and developing Christian manhood and womanhood.

II. This is a Protestant College, recognizing the Holy Scriptures as the supreme authority in all matters of faith and practice, and affirming for all men the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience.

III. This is an evangelical institution, accepting that interpretation of Scripture teaching which is generally held among the churches commonly called evangelical.

IV. This is a catholic institution. in hearty accord with all branches of Christ's church, and in deep sympathy with all evangelizing movements throughout ecumenical Christendom, which tend to further the establishment of Christ's kingdom throughout the world.

V. This is an American institution, maintaining those intellectual and moral standards which prevail in American institutions of thighter Christian education, upholding American ideals, inculcating the American spirit and supporting American institutions of social order and of civil and religious liberty.

INTRODUCTION.

Le Collège-Franco-Américain a pour but de donner une bonne éducation à la jeunesse canadienne du Canada et des Etats-Unis. On cherche à y développer l'intelligence tout en cultivant les facultés morales.

Cette institution désire faire pour la jeunesse de langue française ce que les collèges américains ont fait pour des milliers de jeunes gens de ce pays.

Il est important que nos jeunes gens comprennent que leur avenir dépendra de l'éducation qu'ils auront reçue. Dans un pays où les distinctions de race sont inconnues, le jeune homme et la jeune fille qui se seront préparés, par un bon cours d'études, aux luttes de la vie, peuvent espérer la même réussite que leurs concurrents américains. Ici l'on mesure l'homme par sa culture intellectuelle et morale.

Nous serons heureux de fournir toutes les informations nécessaires à ceux qui désirent suivre le cours d'études prescrit par le corps enseignant.

THE AIM OF THE COLLEGE.

Beyond the general presentation of the aim of the college in the foregoing copy of the Charter and statement of principles, it may be well to state more explicitly and definitely what it is proposed to do, and the reason for doing it.

The need of a thoroughly educated ministry clearly discerned by the founders of New England, brought into existence the American college. The qualifications deemed necessary for the ministry have always included more than the requisite theological or ecclesiastical furnishing. A broad and liberal culture, a generous development of the entire man, prior to, and as a basis for special training, has been accounted essential. This last it has been the work of the college to furnish, while the former, the intending minister obtained in early days under some eminent pastor, and later in the theological seminary. While, therefore, the immediate incentive to the establishment of the college, was the need of a ministry, that which was provided was of far wider scope, being of the first importance to men of every profession, law, or medicine, or teaching, or administration and leadership in affairs of any kind. The worth of the numerous colleges of the United States to the American people in holding up a high ideal of manhood and in furnishing a well disciplined and richly equipped leadership in all periods—colonial, Revolutionary, and in subsequent crises of our history—cannot be overestimated. They have vindicated and propagated a pure New Testament Christianity, and have fostered the best civil institutions, political, educational and economic, which the world has seen. Alexis de Toqueville wrote more than fifty years ago :

“The Americans combine the notions of Christianity and liberty so intimately in their minds that it is impossible to make them conceive of the one without the other, holding Christianity to be indispensable to the maintenance of Republican institutions.” As evidence of this he adduced the fact that Christian and patriotic men in the Eastern states were giving of their money liberally and self-denyingly, to found colleges as rapidly as the population moved westward. This is splendid testimony to the conviction of our fathers that the college by promoting a pure Christianity, a Christianity which involves spiritual freedom, thereby maintains civil liberty—liberty established by law.

The French American College aims, therefore, in giving instruction in branches usually taught in our New England schools and colleges, with special reference to training for the ministry, to bring French and other foreign Americans into a certain kind of life, a life in which a pure Christianity at once creates and regulates liberty. It purposes to immerse young people in the best possible atmosphere, and both by explicit teaching and social influence, initiate them into an order of things unknown to their fathers. What the French-American College offers is not merely instruction in things named in the

catalogue, but a set of influences, a sum total of forces, religious, moral, intellectual and social, fully to develop and richly equip for the best activities in American life, those who, because they are not born to American conditions, need a regime particularly adapted to them.

This affects the curriculum in some measure, mainly in that it requires that the Bible be fully studied and in order that the new life may be best grafted upon the old, the French language and literature demand an attention not generally given elsewhere.

FOR WHOM.

Originally the college was opened for the French-speaking people of the United States. It is still for them as much as ever, but circumstances have broadened its scope. Other races affiliated by reason of language or similar ecclesiastical and political history, and needing similar initiation into American life, such as the Italian, Armenian and Greek have sought its advantages and have been received in considerable and in increasing numbers. In general the institution is for those who from other lands need special training in preparation for leadership among their own people in this country.

LOCATION.

Springfield is one of the most attractive cities in New England. It is situated on the Connecticut river about sixty miles from Long Island Sound, and a hundred miles west of Boston. It is orderly and well governed, and its 65,000 inhabitants, thrifty and intelligent, live in exceptionally pleasant conditions and far and wide it is known as the "City of Homes." On the hill stretching eastward from the river is the French-American College, with about five acres of land and six buildings, making a property worth about \$90,000. Less than a half of a mile away is the International Y. M. C. A. Training School. These institutions live in mutually helpful relations and constitute a notable and unique addition to the remarkable educational forces of the Connecticut Valley; northward are Dartmouth and Amherst, with Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges for women, and Williston Seminary; to the south we find Trinity at Hartford and Wesleyan at Middletown, and old Yale not far away. In this grand fellowship comes the French-American College to accomplish a work to which none of the rest is adapted. Springfield is central, easy of access and healthful, while its intellectual and moral atmosphere is of the highest order.

COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The College grounds cover an entire square of five and one-half acres. There are six buildings: Owen Street Hall, Gymnasium Hall, Woman's Hall, the Cottage, the Printing office, and a dwelling house.

OWEN STREET HALL.

This building is named in honor of the late Rev. Owen Street, D. D., of Lowell, one of the founders and benefactors of the college. On the first floor are the Library, the President's office, and four recitation rooms. One of the latter is also the reading room. Above the first floor is a dormitory for young men.

THE COLLEGE.

This, the oldest building on the Campus, is occupied by young men. Mrs. Frances H. Eldredge is resident teacher here. Also a recitation room and the office of the editor of *Le Citoyen*, are in this building.

GYMNASIUM HALL.

This is the residence of the boys, younger than occupants of Owen Street hall. The Principal of the Boys' Department, Miss Henrietta G. Metcalf, resides here, and with an assistant has general charge of the lads, making a home for them, furnishing entertaining instruction and many advantages not noted in any curriculum of study.

On the first floor are the boys' parlor and the Gymnasium Hall school, under the charge of professor George H. Howard, with three recitation rooms.

WOMAN'S HALL.

On the first floor is a chapel, accommodating two hundred and fifty people, a Reception Hall, a dining room large enough for two hundred, a serving room and kitchen to match. The upper floors are a dormitory for the young women and girls, in charge of the Principal of the Woman's Department, Miss Charlotte L. Tenney. Here also reside Miss Caroline L. White, Professor of English; Miss Harriett B. Hall, Superintendent of the Home, and Miss Harriett B. Kerr, the teacher of music.

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Here is done, by the students, the typesetting and composing and mailing of *Le Citoyen Franco-Americain*.

THE DWELLING HOUSE.

Purchased of the former president is occupied by Professor George M. Chase.

ORGANIZATION.

To meet the entire needs of the people whom we serve, this institution is compelled to be comprehensive in its range and furnish two extended courses of study.

First, there is the French-American College, offering the usual curriculum of American colleges, leading to the degree of A. B., and affording what is usually termed a liberal education. It is the aim of

the institution to induce and to enable all students of promise to achieve this higher education.

Second, there is the French-American Academy, under the same administration as the college, offering the usual courses of Academies and High schools, and affording what is called secondary education. The regular classical course covers four years. The name Academy is substituted for Preparatory school, partly because other work is done than to prepare for college, and partly to give to students who, though under the direction of the college, are not in it nor likely to be, a distinct standing and name. Students not in the college belong to the French-American Academy.

Included in the Academy is a unique department, in which students of different ages and varying degrees of attainment, often well advanced in some branches, are brought up in that in which they are deficient and adjusted to one of the regular forms of the Academy. It is called the Gymnasium Hall School, taking its name from the building in which its sessions are held.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

It is the constant aim to teach and exemplify the Christianity of the New Testament. A large majority of the students heartily cooperate with the Faculty in this purpose. Worship is attended by all, both morning and evening in the Chapel. On Sunday the students attend church, morning and evening, and Sunday school. The Young Men's Christian association holds a meeting every Thursday evening. The residents of Woman's Hall have a meeting on the same evening, as also do the boys in Gymnasium Hall.

On Sunday morning a general meeting is held in the Chapel.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

As appears on another page, the student pays a part of his tuition by work. The work at present consists in setting type for *Le Citoyen Franco-Américain*, a sixteen-page weekly, in which students learn the art of printing and in the conduct of the house and care of the buildings and grounds under superintendence. It is the intention not merely thus to get the work done, but to render the necessity of doing the work an opportunity for industrial training, so far as relates to all things done in housekeeping, care of rooms, dining room, kitchen, cooking, sewing, etc., organizing the students not only to the work, but to teach, so far as may be practicable, different students to do a variety of things thoroughly, systematically, easily and rapidly. The same is to be done in outside work. Besides this general care and typesetting, as soon as the requisite facilities can be provided it is intended to open a manual training department in the basement of Gymnasium Hall. This best use of our conditions will be thus tributary to a well rounded education, industrial training having its intellectual and moral benefits, as well as any other.

NORMAL TRAINING.

Opportunity is afforded some of the more advanced students to teach in the lower grades. Such students pay in part their expenses by so doing, and acquire useful experience. This work is done under the supervision of a member of the Faculty, to the end that both the teacher and the taught may gain the best results.

MUSIC.

Lessons on the piano, two a week, with instrument for practice, can be had for the small extra charge of five dollars a term, by such students as shall have paid in cash, besides the entrance fee of three dollars and book deposit of five dollars, twenty-five dollars on their general account. Rarely, and only by special vote of the Faculty can piano lessons be had by any one paying less in cash. One dollar a term is charged for the use of piano. Vocal training is given as far as circumstances allow. In Gymnasium Hall pupils are taught to read music and drilled in choral singing. Quartettes and other clubs are occasionally formed for the promotion of musical interests.

RHETORICAL TRAINING.

In addition to the regular class drill in the use of both French and English, public rhetorical exercises are held weekly, in which all students above the First form in the Academy have their parts at stated intervals. The exercises consist of debates, declamations, readings, orations and compositions. These are prepared under the direction of different members of the Faculty, but special training in expression is given by the Instructor of Elocution. In these exercises is acquired fitness for the prize contests mentioned elsewhere.

THE CURRICULUM.

The general course of study, as set forth in this Announcement, follows mainly the course of the ordinary New England Academy and College but it is the aim of the institution to vary and improve it, from time to time, seeking always to perfect its adaptation to the peculiar needs of the students. The standard is raised from year to year.

REGULAR STUDENTS.

Students are required to conform entirely to the Course of Study which they select, and are not allowed to work in other courses without a special permit from the Faculty.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students, are, by vote of the Faculty, admitted to a special course of study in connection with the regular classes; and they are required to pass such examinations as will prove that they are qualified to make satisfactory progress in the branches they may wish to pursue.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.**ENGLISH.**

In the preparatory classes, attention is given to the branches usually taught in Grammar and High schools, but exceptional prominence is given to the study of the English language, in the acquisition of a vocabulary and of idioms, such as students of a foreign tongue especially need. Courses of reading in Literature are required for admission to college. Throughout the entire college course, an unusually large place is given to the study of English Literature, in its development, its contents and scope, as seen in the great authors.

FRENCH.

Ce département embrasse l'enseignement complet de la langue et de la littérature française tel qu'il est donné en France par l'Université.

L'enseignement du français comprend non seulement des exercices variés de grammaire, d'analyse logique et de composition littéraire choisis dans les meilleurs auteurs, mais des cours quotidiens de conversation familière sur l'histoire, la géographie, les arts, etc. de manière à faciliter aux élèves les moyens d'acquérir, aussi rapidement que possible, une prononciation correcte et élégante.

Nous ne croyons pas devoir insister sur les avantages exceptionnels qu'offre ce département aux personnes françaises ou étrangères qui veulent écrire et parler, non seulement avec pureté mais avec distinction, la langue de Racine, de Madame de Sévigné et de Bossuet.

ITALIAN.

Arrangements are made that such Italians as desire to study Italian rather than French may do so. French is required of all others.

LATIN AND GREEK.

The study of Latin is required through the Freshman and Sophomore years, and is elective during the Junior year. Greek is required during the Freshman year, and is elective during the Sophomore year. The aim in both these languages is two-fold, on the one hand to give such a general acquaintance with the language, literature and history of the Greeks and Romans as should form a part of a liberal education; and on the other to give a thorough linguistic drill. In the Academy, especial attention is given to everything relating to construction and grammatical forms, as well as to the acquisition of the power of rapid reading at sight. A careful study of the history and geography of Roman and Grecian countries is extended through nearly the whole of the Academic course. It is the aim to make each recitation a careful drill in the technical use of language, so that it will be an exercise in English rhetoric, as well as a recitation in Latin or Greek. Critical translations of portions of the classics in writing are frequently required. In Latin the Roman

pronunciation is used, and in Greek that which is given on Pages 4 and 5 of Hadley & Allen's Grammar, or on Page 11 of Goodwin's Grammar (revised edition.)

MATHEMATICS.

The prescribed work in this department of the college course comprises advanced algebra, trigonometry and solid geometry, with extended original work in the application of the principles of plane geometry. A more extended study is provided for in the elective subjects in the Sophomore year. Its aim is to lay a solid foundation for higher attainments in future years, giving the student practical knowledge and thorough mental discipline. While the particular aim of this institution calls for special attention to the standard of our bi-lingual, Biblical and sociological requirements, it is intended that this department shall occupy a place consistent with our aim, without being secondary.

SCIENCE.

The purpose of the work in science is to lead the student through a knowledge of the important facts of the material world to an understanding of the laws under which these facts are grouped. Beyond and above this knowledge it is hoped that he may appreciate the meaning and value of the theories on which modern science rests. The course will enable him to read intelligently along scientific lines and serve as a good basis for future study and investigation.

Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, Zoology and Astronomy are all studied with text book and lectures. In addition to these, in Botany and Geology, work is done out of doors, in Chemistry, Physics and Zoology in the laboratory and in Astronomy, sufficient apparatus makes the structure of the universe intelligible.

BIBLE STUDY.

This is one of the most important departments in the Academy and College. It is the aim to give a just view of Biblical Christianity, to familiarize the student with the fundamental truths of the Gospel, to give a full acquaintance with the books of the Bible and their development, and furnish him well with the best result of modern Biblical study, and with a right habit and method of Scriptural investigation.

PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES.

In the branches of ethics and Psychology it is the aim to enable the student rightly to study himself and human nature, that so long as he lives he may pursue and enjoy the deeper sciences of man. In political and economic science, it is not so much sought to inculcate opinions as to train in methods of investigation and solution of the many problems which at the present time press themselves upon the public attention.

SPECIAL OBSERVANCES.

Certain days are named in the Calendar for special observance. The aim is to emphasize important events in History from time to time, thus exciting interest, and cultivating patriotism. The exercises are in part by students, in part by the Faculty, and speakers from without.

READING ROOM, SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

A reading room has been provided, in which leading magazines and papers in French and English, both secular and religious, are found. A Literary and Debating Society gives an opportunity to acquire a correct knowledge of parliamentary proceedings. Two clubs, the Massillonais and the Demosthenes, in rivalry compete for honors every week. A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized, to which a majority of the students belong, and whose activities are very helpful to the college life. The young women have an organization for the same end.

LIBRARY.

The College Library of 3500 volumes, and reading room are open daily. Students also have free use of the Springfield City Library, which is very large and well equipped.

THE CABINET.

A cabinet of mineralogical specimens, well assorted and adapted to introductory study, has been placed in Gymnasium Hall by Rev. Joseph Provost of Conn. Rev. Collins G. Burnham of Chicopee, has contributed his own collection, in which are some that are rare and very valuable. A considerable number of plants has been gathered for the College Herbarium.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

A class in sewing is conducted during a part of the year by Mrs. Gustave Michaud. A class in domestic science is instructed during a part of the year by Miss Harriet B. Hall. It is intended to provide manual training for a class of boys.

STANDING.

Each instructor keeps a record of daily recitations, and the general average together with the results of examinations, gives the standing of each student. An average of 60 upon a scale of 100 is required to maintain class membership.

DEGREES.

The college confers the degree of A. B. upon students who complete the regular classical course, and the degree of B. S. upon those who complete a corresponding attainment in the Literary Course.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

To encourage excellence, prizes and scholarships are awarded at the end of every year, the latter consisting of money applied to the student's account for the following year, except that in the case of seniors the money is available for their current account. These awards are announced at Commencement and in the Catalogue of the following year.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

To every student in any department of good character and satisfactory department who attains a rank of 85 on a scale of 100 in all his studies, and 95 in his industrial service is awarded without examination a scholarship of ten dollars.

SPECIAL PROFICIENCY.

For the following scholarships awarded upon special examinations, those are eligible as contestants, who rank 60 in all their studies and 85 in the subject of examination. No award is made unless 90 is attained in the examination.

In French a scholarship is offered annually in each of the four most advanced classes—the amounts being \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, in order of classes.

IN THE COLLEGE.

For excellence in English, scholarships are awarded to Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes of ten, eight, and six dollars respectively.

In each of the following subjects, when the course of study prescribed in the College is completed, an examination upon its entire subject matter is given and the student who attains the highest mark is awarded ten dollars—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Science, History, Economics, Psychology, Political Science and the Bible.

IN THE ACADEMY.

A scholarship of five dollars is awarded at the end of the fourth year for the best examination upon the entire subject matter of the following subjects of the Academy course—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History, English and Bible.

In general, the Heads of Departments may, at their discretion offer a scholarship of five dollars for excellence in examination of the subject matter of the year in their own department.

PRIZES.

Eligibility of a student for contest for the following prizes is conditioned upon his being up square with the class in which he is enrolled with a rank of at least 60 in all its prescribed studies, upon his having done his rhetorical work satisfactorily during the year.

In the college, a first and second prize are offered for excellence in declamation demonstrated in a special contest. These prizes are in books respectively of three and two dollars in value. No student is eligible for the first prize in two successive years.

There is also an award of five dollars in books for superiority in a special prize debate.

In the Academy, two prizes are offered for excellence in declamation, one for young men and one for young women of three dollars each in books. No student is eligible for this prize in two successive years.

For excellence in composition in the French and English languages, on topics assigned to different classes and in connection with different lines of study, scholarships are awarded at the discretion of the faculty. Competing essays are to be handed in on, or before April 22, 1903.

DISCIPLINE.

The Faculty of the French-American College endeavor to govern in a thoroughly Christian spirit with unwavering faith in the potency of kindly and patient appeal to the young to be Christian, right-minded, manly and womanly in their conduct. With only a few regulations, such as any thoughtful student would impose upon himself in order to attain the best results from his opportunities, each student is urged to judge for himself what is honorable in the various conditions that arise, and to do it. It is interesting to observe that this mode of appeal is generally effective, and good order is the result. Those who cannot rise to such a standard readily prove themselves unworthy to live in our community, and find a way to leave it.

LE CONSEIL.

During the past seven years the students of the College, residing in Owen Street Hall, have accepted a share of the responsibility in maintaining order, and in promoting the harmonious and effective life of the institution. A Conseil has been organized, consisting of one student from each class, presided over by the President of the College, which deals with all cases of discipline, except those which pertain to attendance upon exercises and attainment in studies, the latter being retained under the sole charge of the Faculty. The question which the Conseil has to consider is whether the conduct of a student is such as becomes a gentleman and is worthy of the College. The influence of this body has been excellent and very effective in securing order and a high standard of College decorum.

EXPENSES.

It is the desire of the College to make it possible for worthy young men and women with high aims, but little money, who have

energy and are willing to work to acquire a liberal education. The fees here charged are much below the cost of board and tuition.

FEES.

Payable in Advance.

Entrance fee. (Droit d'admission),	\$3.00
Book deposit below Fourth Form,	5.00
Book deposit, Fourth Form,	8.00
Book deposit. Freshmen,	10.00
Book deposit, Sophomore,	12.00
Book deposit, Junior and Senior,	15.00

BOARD AND ROOM.

Board for the school year,	75.00
Room and lights	30.00
For two occupying one room with lights (each)	20.00

TUITION.

	Per annum.
Gymnasium Hall School,	20 00
First Form Academy,	20.00
Second Form,	30.00
Third and Fourth Forms and College,	40.00
Non-resident College Students,	50.00
Piano Music, per term,	5.00
Use of Piano,	1.00
Laboratory fee in Chemistry,	2.00

All admissions and obligations are for the entire year, but the fees for tuition and board may be paid in three instalments, one at the beginning of each term. No reduction will be made in room rent or tuition to those who leave before the close of a term.

MODES OF PAYMENT.

The charges of the college are exceedingly low. They are so made that any enterprising and faithful youth may be able to acquire a liberal education. All are required to pay the entire charge in cash if it is in their power to do so. Without exception the entrance fee, the book deposit and music charge must be paid in cash in advance. Besides these fees, every college student must pay at least twenty-five dollars in cash. With these exceptions, any student who brings good evidence that he cannot pay his bills in full in money may pay such a part of his board and tuition bills as may be agreed upon in labor. As his labor is not worth so much to the college as money he will be required to work out 20 per cent. more than he is charged in cash.

The fees being due at the beginning of each term, the student who pays in work, though his work will ordinarily be assigned to him in weekly instalments, may be called upon in exigencies at any time

between the beginning and end of the school year, to do more than the weekly requirement, until his entire bill is paid.

TEXT BOOKS.

Each student furnishes his own text books. Much delay and inconvenience has been often suffered in this matter, so that now the College provides books and sells them to students at cost. Accordingly each student in the Academy below the Fourth Form is required to deposit with the secretary of the Faculty \$5, and students in the Fourth Form \$8, Freshmen \$10, Sophomores \$12, Juniors and Seniors \$15, for books. If when he goes away, he has not purchased books amounting to the deposit the remainder of the money will be returned to him. If, however, his books shall cost more than this amount, he will be obliged to furnish more money.

THINGS NEEDED.

Every student must provide himself with towels—at least half a dozen, and with three table napkins and a ring, four pillow slips and four sheets. All should be furnished with clothing suitable for work as well as for school and church. Parents should be particular to provide their children with good stockings and materials for mending. Girls must have umbrellas, waterproofs and overshoes. Besides these boys should have shoe blacking and brushes.

Money for boys should be sent to the Principal of the Boys' department, and for girls to the Principal of the Woman's department, Otherwise it may be spent to the disadvantage of pupil and school, and no one will be responsible but the parent. When desired, monthly reports of the conduct and standing will be sent to parents or guardians.

ON TIME.

It is of the first importance that students be on hand at the beginning of the term. Not infrequently delay of a few days throws a student out of line for the year, prolonging his course. No abatement from the year's charges is made to those who come in late, except by special vote of the Faculty, in cases of insurmountable difficulty. The student who is not in place on the day of opening after the Christmas vacation, will be obliged to pay one dollar before he regains his title to the privileges of the school. If he remain absent without previous permission he will forfeit his connection with the school.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All students are required to attend public worship regularly on Sunday, at such churches as may be arranged by the Faculty.
2. All resident students are required to attend daily chapel worship in the morning and evening.

3. No resident student, except by permission of the proper officer, shall remain out of the college after 10 o'clock at night, at which hour the doors are closed,

4. Every student is expected to keep his room in good order, and do with care the manual labor which he contracts to do. Work ill done will be discounted.

5. The use of tobacco and intoxicants is forbidden.

6. Students must obtain permission to absent themselves from the college.

7. Students are held responsible for any damage done to the rooms they occupy or the property of the college.

FRENCH-AMERICAN ACADEMY.

In this school students receive a Grammar and High School Education, especial care being taken to secure a perfect knowledge of the French and English languages.

Pupils who are unable to enter the First Form will be graded according to their attainments, and will be advanced as soon as qualified.

Students electing to take the Literary Course may choose the subjects marked * in place of Greek in the last two years of the Academic Course.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In GYMNASIUM HALL SCHOOL, the common branches are taken up at points which varying needs may require, together with the Bible, French and especially the elementary study of the English Language.

FIRST FORM. FOR THE YEAR.

	Hours
English,	5
French,	3
Bible, O. T. History, from the beginning to the Conquest of Canaan,	2
Latin, Beginner's Book,	5
Arithmetic,	4

SECOND FORM.

FIRST TERM.—English, Studies in Literature and Composition,	4
French,	3
Bible, O. T. History, Conquest of Canaan to Israel in Exile,	2
Latin, Cæsar, Book II, and Latin Composition,	4
*Greek, Beginner's Book,	3
*History of Greece,	3

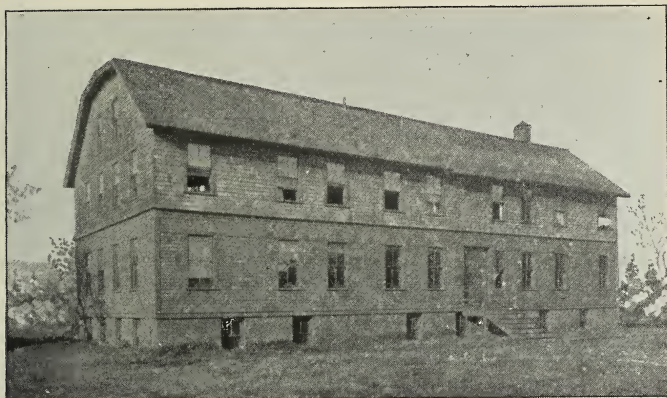
Algebra,	4
SECOND TERM—English, as above,	4
French,	3
Bible as above,	2
Latin, Cæsar, Books III and IV, Latin Composition,	4
*Greek,	3
*History of Greece,	3
Algebra,	4
THIRD TERM.—English as above,	4
French,	3
Bible, as above,	2
Latin, Cæsar, Book I, Latin Composition,	4
*Greek,	3
*History of Greece,	3
Algebra, Through Evolution,	4

THIRD FORM.

FIRST TERM—English History.	3
French,	3
Bible, O. T. History and Apostolic Church, Israel in Exile and After Captivity, Primitive Church in Jerusalem, Involuntary Ex- tension,	2
Latin, Cicero, Catiline I and II, Latin Composition,	4
*Greek, Anabasis, Book I, Greek Composition,	4
Algebra, through Quadratics,	4
*History of Rome,	4
SECOND TERM.—English History.	3
French,	3
Bible, as above,	2
Latin, Catiline III and IV, Latin Composition, Roman History,	4
*Greek, Anabasis, Books II and III, Greek Composition,	4
Algebra Review,	4
*History of Rome,	4
THIRD TERM.—English, Study of Representative Authors, with Written Work.	3
French,	3
Bible, as above,	2
Latin, Cicero, Manilian Law and Poet Archias,	4
*Greek, Anabasis, Book IV, Review, Greek Composition,	4
Geometry, Book I,	4
*History of Rome,	4

FOURTH FORM.

FIRST TERM.—English, Study of Representative Authors, with Written Work,	3
French,	3
Bible, Apostolic Church, Completion of History,	2
Latin, Virgil's Aeneid, Books I and II,	4



GYMNASIUM HALL. Originally intended for a Gymnasium. It is used as a dormitory for boys and for Gymnasium Hall School.



OWEN STREET HALL. Named from the late REV. OWEN STREET, D. D., of Lowell. Contains the office, Library, Recitation Rooms, and rooms for the college young men.

*Greek, Anabasis, Book IV,	4
Geometry, Books II and III,	3
*Physiology and Hygiene,	4
SECOND TERM.—English, as above,	3
French,	3
Bible, as above,	2
Latin, Aeneid, Books III and IV,	4
*Greek, Iliad, Books I and II, Greek History,	4
Geometry, Books IV, V, Review,	3
*Physiology and Hygiene,	4
THIRD TERM.—English as above,	3
French,	3
Bible, as above,	2
Latin, Aeneid Books V and VI,	4
*Greek, Iliad Book III, and Review,	4
Arithmetic,	4
*Civil Government, American Politics, Johnson,	4

PRIZES AWARDED IN MAY, 1901.
COLLEGE.

English Declamations—First Prize, Gilbert L. Forte. Second Prize, Gregory N. Abdian.
French Language—Fernand Cattelain.
Science—George Yavroumis.
Bible, Junior—Gaetano Cavicchia.
Bible, Sophomore—Gregory N. Abdian.
Bible, Freshman—Armenag S. Mangurian.
Greek—Pellegrino Zolla.
Latin—Pellegrino Zolla.
Mathematics—Gregory N. Abdian.
English, Freshman—Carlo Grillo.
Essays in English, Sophomore—Pellegrino Zolla.
Essays in English, Freshman—Carlo Grillo.

ACADEMY.

English Declamation—Alexis D. Pelletier, Panayiota Alexandrakis.

Essay in English—Luigi Fusco.
French, Second Form—Sarah McCulloch.
Latin, First Form—John V. Carchia.

GYMNASIUM HALL SCHOOL.

English, Bible—Czar Victor Caswell.
History, Arithmetic—B. G. Sahagian.
Geography—Setrak Soovagian.
Arithmetic—Carmine Mazzola.
History, Geography—William Oliver Plant.
History, Geography—Fred. W. B. Livock.
Arithmetic—Gennaro Barbaro.
General Excellence—Dominic G. Romano.

FRENCH-AMERICAN COLLEGE.**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.**

****LATIN**—Cæsar, four books; Cicero, six orations; Virgil, six books of Aeneid; Latin Grammar, including Prosody (Harkness' preferred); Prose Composition (Jones); Translation at sight of easy Latin; History of Rome (Meyer's); Roman pronunciation.

****GREEK**—Xenophon's Anabasis, four books; Homer's Iliad, three books, Greek Grammar, Meyer's Greek History.

****Real equivalents** will be accepted. See the Department of Latin and Greek at the end.

MATHEMATICS—Plane Geometry; Algebra through Quadratics; Arithmetic with the Metric System.

BIBLE—Life of Christ, Stalker; Life of Paul, Stalker; Old Testament History, Hurlburt.

ENGLISH—The candidate is required to write one or more paragraphs on subjects connected with the prescribed readings indicated below. A more detailed knowledge of those chosen for study is expected. In all cases the papers must be reasonably correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, division into paragraphs, and logical arrangement.

I. The books prescribed for study are:

In 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905: Shakespeare's Macbeth; Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus and Lycidas; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macauley's Essays on Milton and Addison.

II. The books prescribed for reading are:

In 1902: Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice; Pope's Iliad, Books I, VI, XXII, and XXIV; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in The Spectator; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; Scott's Ivanhoe; Cooper's Last of the Mohicans; Tennyson's Princess; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; George Eliot's Silas Marner.

In 1903, 1904 and 1905: Carlyle's Essay on Burns; Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; George Eliot's Silas Marner; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in The Spectator; Tennyson's Princess; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

(Leading to the Degree A. B.)

NOTE.—Subjects marked * are elective.

For Sophomore year, two Elective subjects may be taken each term, one of these to be Greek or Mathematics.

For Junior and Senior years, one of the Elective subjects to be taken each term.

For Sophomore year the Study of Spanish may be substituted for Greek.

The following Rhetorical Work is required:—Of each student, three essays and three debates annually; of Sophomores and Freshmen, two declamations and one oration; and of Juniors and Seniors, one declamation and two orations annually.

The course in the Study of Italian is made a substitute for the study of French for Italian students. Other students may elect to study Italian with the approval of the Faculty.

The Faculty may at their discretion admit as a substitute for Solid Geometry a subject from English Literature or Philosophy or Ethics.

French is required of all students, excepting those who elect the Italian course.

The inequality of attainments in French of students of the French nationality, as compared with those of other nationalities, makes it necessary to classify students of the French language in special classes, taught all at the same hour. There are five of these classes.

In the two lower classes the teaching is partly in French, partly in English. In the three upper classes French is the only language spoken by both teacher and students.

Brachet's series of grammars, based on the history of the French language, is used in the French-speaking classes.

French literature is taught during the last two years.

LITERARY COURSE.

Requirements for admission the same as the Classical Course, except the subjects prescribed in the Academy Course in place of Greek.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

The same as the Classical Course, substituting for Greek one of the following:

Histoire de la Civilisation, (Guizot.) L'Ancien monde et le Christianisme (E. de Pressense.)

SOPHOMORE YEAR:

The prescribed subjects of the Classical Course, and two Elective subjects each term; one of these two subjects to be mathematics.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR YEAR.

The same as the Classical Course.

*The Faculty reserve the right to select the Elective if they see a good reason for so doing.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hours

FIRST TERM—English, Course A, Rhetoric, with written work, 3

French, see note above,	3
Bible, Old Testament Course, Pentateuch and Historical Books,	2
Latin, Livy, Book XXI and Latin Composition, Sight Reading,	3
*Greek, Homer, Selections, Greek Composition,	3
Mathematics, Higher Algebra,	3
*Spanish, See note above,	3
SECOND TERM—English, Course A,	3
French,	3
Bible, Old Testament Course, Historical and Poetical Books,	2
Latin, Horace, Latin Composition, Sight Reading,	3
*Greek, Selections from Herodotus, Sight Reading, Prose,	3
Mathematics, Plane Trigonometry,	3
*Spanish,	3
THIRD TERM—English, Course A,	3
French,	3
Bible, Old Testament Prophets,	2
Latin, Cicero, de Senectute,	3
*Greek, Lygias, Sight Reading,	3
Mathematics, Solid Geometry, see note above,	3
*Spanish,	3

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM—English, Course B, Outline of History and Development of Literature, with Study of Representative Authors, from Chaucer to Johnson,	3
French, see note above,	3
Bible, Old Testament, Prophets Concluded,	2
Latin, Plautus,	3
*Greek, Plato's Apology of Socrates, Sight Reading,	3
*Mathematics, University Algebra,	3
Science, Physics,	4
*Spanish, see note above,	3
SECOND TERM—English, Course B,	3
French,	3
Bible, Chronology, Archæology,	2
Latin, Cicero's Letters,	3
*Greek, Edipus, Tyrannus, Sophocles,	3
*Mathematics, Spherical Trigonometry,	3
Science, Physics,	4
*Spanish,	3
THIRD TERM—English, Course B	3
French	3
Bible, Isaiah, Interval between Old and New Testments	2
Latin, Tacitus, Agricola and Germania	3
*Greek, Demosthenes on the Crown	3
*Mathematics Astronomy or Conic Sections and Calculus	3

Science, Botany,	4
*Spanish,	3

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM—English. one of the following courses required:

*Course C, Nineteenth century English poets: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Browning,	3
*Course E. Development of the English novel. The above courses open to seniors,	3
French, see note above,	3
Bible, New Testament Course, History and Epistles,	2
*Latin, Pliny's Letters,	3
Science, Geology,	4
*History, Mediaeval, Adams,	4
*Logic,	4

SECOND TERM.—English, same as first term,

French,	3
Bible, New Testament Course continued,	2
*Latin, Terence,	3
Science, Chemistry,	4
*History, Modern,	4
*Life and Growth of Language,	4

THIRD TERM.—English, *Course C, continued,

*Course D, Milton,	3
French,	3
Bible, Antiquities and Customs,	2
*Classical Mythology, with reading of Ovid's Metamorphoses,	3
Science, Chemistry,	4
*History, Contemporaneous,	4
*Political Science,	3
*Moral Science,	3

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM—English. One of the following courses required, 3

*Course F, Earlier Prose, with particular regard to Bacon and Milton,	3
*Course G. Development of Drama from Miracle Plays to Shakespeare,	3
French, see note above,	3
Bible, Doctrines,	2
Science, Zoology,	4
*Political Economy,	4
*Social Science,	4

SECOND TERM—English, Course G, continued 3

*Course H. Nineteenth Century Prose,	3
French,	3
Bible, Doctrines,	2
Science, Zoology,	4

Psychology,	4
*Political History of Europe and Science of Government,	4
THIRD TERM—English. One of the above courses required,	3
French,	3
Evidences of Christianity,	3
Science, Zoology,	4
Psychology,	4
*Political History of Europe and Science of Government,	4

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.**SENIOR CLASS.**

1902.

Annabella Auger,	Springfield, Mass
Fernand Cattelain,	Caullery (Nord) France
Gaetano Cavicchia,	Newark, N. J.
Gilbert Luther Forte,	Springfield, Mass

JUNIOR CLASS.

1903.

Jules Baechler,	New York City
Aram Stephen Zartarian,	Sivas, Turkey
Pellegrino Zolla,	Boston, Mass

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1904.

Carlo Grillo,	Boston, Mass
Armenag Stephen Mangurian,	Hadjin, Turkey

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1905.

Prospero Fortunato B. Francolini,	Hartford, Conn
Alexis Desire Pelletier,	Cacouna, P. Q.

SPECIAL.

Godfrey Iginio Cardellicchia,	Providence, R. I.
Placido Ferretti,	Hamden, Conn
George Yavroumis,	New York City

ACADEMY.**FOURTH FORM.**

Michitel Mikami,	Tokyo, Japan
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THIRD FORM.

Panayiota Alexandrakis,	Woburn, Mass
Phebe Rosa Bool,	Everett, Mass
Luigi Fusco,	New Haven, Conn
Henry Larivee,	Montreal, P. Q.
Eugene Vicor Madeaux,	Torrington, Conn
Malcolm Varton Malconian,	Brightwood, Mass
Evangeline Leah Rollins,	Springfield, Mass
Harriot Norma Rollins,	Springfield, Mass

SECOND FORM.

John Valentine Carchia,	Boston, Mass
Jonathan Edwards Devirian,	Binghampton, N. Y.
Frank Maria Forastiere,	Hartford, Conn
Donatus Sylvester Forziati,	Boston, Mass
John Baptisto Lacava,	Hartford, Conn
Alfred Ladouceur,	Ste. Marthe, Canada
Andrew Libertone,	New Brighton, S. I.
Arakel Avediee Paltigian,	Constantinople, Turkey
Casimir Emile Perrier,	Northampton, Mass
Lea Elise Tanner,	Joliette, P. Q.

FIRST FORM.

Gennaro Barbaro,	Stamford, Conn
Raphael Cerreta,	New York City
Eddie Cunio,	Springfield, Mass
Vincent Columbus DeCarlo,	North Tarrytown, N. Y.
Eugene Fantetti,	Elizabeth, N. J.
Zephirine Anna Dupuis,	Manchester, N. H.
Francis Victor Gauthier,	Beverly, Mass
Arthur William Giroux,	Manchester, N. H.
Eva Girard,	New Bedford, Mass
Fred William Byron Livock,	Easton, Pa
Aniello Prezioso,	Stamford, Conn
Dominic Gabriel Romano,	Boston, Mass

SPECIAL.

Marie Annette Browne,	Hartford, Conn
Pietro Angelo Cavicchia,	Newark, N. J.
Evora Gilbert,	West Warren, Mass
Antonio Grasso,	New York City
Fannie Edith Howard,	Springfield, Mass
Hagop Garabed Kenajian,	Diarbekir, Turkey
Alexandrine Michaud,	Springfield, Mass
Clara Winnifred Pepin,	Uxbridge, Mass
Frank La Piana,	New York City
Sarah Eliza McCulloch,	Springfield, Mass

GYMNASIUM HALL SCHOOL.

Anastasia G. Alexander,	Woburn, Mass
Elaine G. Alexander,	Woburn, "
Nazly Arslan,	Springfield, "
John Adelard Brault,	New Bedford, "
Ettore Brusino,	New York City
Antonietta Boccarusso,	Stamford, Conn
Orphee Caswell,	Holyoke, Mass
Victor Czar Caswell,	Holyoke, "
William Harvey Chouinard,	Holyoke, "
Guiditta Della Valle,	Bridgeport, Conn
Maria DeCarlo,	Stamford, Conn
Philip Devirian,	Binghampton, N. Y
Rinaldo Diclorio,	Philadelphia, Pa
Delina Dupuis,	Manchester, N. H
Emelio Durante,	Philadelphia, Pa
Bernard Ferramosca,	New York City
Biagio Francolini,	New York City
Amy Gamache,	Manchester, N. H
Matthew Garabedian,	Worcester, Mass
Rosa Gilbert,	West Warren, "
John Harmanses,	Lowell, "
Alexander Hovhanian,	Boston, "
Garabed Bedros Iskiyan,	Summit, N. J
Abraham Kaprielian,	Whitinsville, Mass
Wilfrid Mailhiot,	Manchester, N. H
Carmine Mazzola,	West Quincy, Mass
Elias Joseph Nusr,	Bdadun, Syria
Alfred Adelard Ouellette,	Lowell, Mass
Flora Alice Palisone,	Lowell, "
Pasquale Pittelli,	Springfield, "
William Oliver Plant,	Biddeford, Me
Abraham Polatian,	Binghampton, N. Y
Alphonse Jeremiah Poudre,	Palmer, Mass
Anna Phebe Riendeau,	Fall River, "
Clara Riendeau,	Fall River, "
Ettore Rosati,	Springfield, Mass
Thomas Russo,	Philadelphia, Pa
Kenneth William Ryalls,	Manchester, N. H
Jacob Sabonjian,	Hoboken, N. J.
Setrak Soovagian,	Lawrence, Mass
Bedros Garabed Sahagian,	Worcester, Mass
Aram Salisian,	Utica, N. Y
Emmanuel Stepanakis,	Lowell, Mass
John Tarpinian,	New York City
Antonio Tasillo,	Hartford, Conn
Michael John Tasillo,	" "
Henry Horace Walker,	Fitchburg, Mass
Kourken Avedis Yacubian,	West Somerville, "



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WATER AND WASTEWATER

A paper presented by the author at the 1978 National Conference on Environmental Engineering, San Antonio, Texas. The author is a senior research engineer employed by the Colorado State Department of Public Health and Environment, and is a past chairperson of the Colorado Water Resources Institute.

It is a common assumption that the water in a body of water is "dead" because it is not in motion. Most of the water in the oceans, rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams is "dead" in this sense. However, the water in the atmosphere is "alive" because it is in motion, and it is constantly being replenished by the atmosphere. The water in the atmosphere is "alive" because it is in motion, and it is constantly being replenished by the atmosphere.

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ANALYSIS OF WATER

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